United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNIDIR and its Activities

1994/95

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UNIDIR
United Nations Institute
for Disarmament Research
Geneva

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Table of Contents

	Page
Background	1
Mandate	1
Organization and Finance	2
Fellowship Programme	2
UNIDIR - A Chronology	3
Research Programme: 1994 and Beyond	5
Staff of UNIDIR	11
Major UNIDIR Conferences	12
UNIDIR Publications	14
UNIDIR Voluntary Contributors	20
Board of Trustees (1993)	21
Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	22

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. It was established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues.

The Institute has its seat at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

BACKGROUND

The General Assembly recognized that negotiations on disarmament and the continuing efforts to ensure greater security must be based on objective, in-depth, technical studies. The Assembly had also repeatedly stressed the need for the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete information on problems relating to disarmament and had pointed to the importance of ensuring that disarmament studies be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence.

The General Assembly expressed the view that sustained research and study activity by the United Nations in the field of disarmament would promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts and considered it advisable to undertake more forward-looking research within the framework of the United Nations. It is against this background that the General Assembly established UNIDIR.

The proposal to create an international institute for disarmament research was put forward by France at the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research started work on 1st October 1980. The statute of UNIDIR was approved by the General Assembly in December 1984 and became effective on 1st January 1985.

In 1990, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of UNIDIR, the Assembly reiterated the need for the international community to have access to independent and indepth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament, and encouraged the Institute to continue to conduct independent research on these issues. The Institute works in a manner such as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

MANDATE

The work of the Institute shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight to the problems involved and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

UNIDIR works on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament and takes into account relevant recommendations of the General Assembly. The work programme is reviewed annually and is subject to approval by the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters which functions as UNIDIR's Board of Trustees. The Director of UNIDIR reports yearly to the General Assembly on the activities of the Institute.*

Organization and Finance

UNIDIR has a very small permanent staff. To implement its research programme, it relies predominantly on project-related, short-term, contracts. This system of recruitment permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the UN system. In addition, this mode of functioning contributes to the efforts of the Institute to cooperate with other institutions and individual experts and scholars from a wide variety of backgrounds and disciplines.

The research projects of UNIDIR are carried out within the Institute or are commissioned to individual experts or research organizations. In the latter case, UNIDIR approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in the respective projects. It determines the topic and framework of research and subsequently reviews it before completion and publication. For some major studies, multinational groups composed of persons known for their expertise and experience are established so that a multidisciplinary approach and various schools of thought may be taken into account.

* * *

The Institute is financed by voluntary contributions from States and public or private organizations. A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the UN. The 1993 budget amounts to approximately US$ 1.3 million. Voluntary contributions for 1993 and 1994 have been received from the following countries: Australia, Brazil, China, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka and Switzerland. The following foundations have also made contributions: Cooperative Security Competition Programme, Ford Foundation, United States Institute of Peace (USIP) and Volkswagen Stiftung.

Fellowship Programme

UNIDIR maintains a fellowship programme to enable scholars from developing countries to conduct research on disarmament and related international security issues at the Institute in Geneva. Each year two to four Fellows are welcomed within UNIDIR for a period ranging from two to twelve months. In view of an increased interest in the Fellowship programme UNIDIR has decided to expand the programme and to include scholars from the Newly Independent States in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

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* For the Reports of the Director on the activities of the Institute see: A/38/475 (1983); A/39/553 (1984); A/40/725 (1985); A/41/676 (1986); A/42/607 (1987); A/43/687 (1988); A/44/421 (1989); A/45/392 (1990).

See also the Reports of the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR containing the work programme for the following year as well as the proposed annual budget: A/38/467 (1983); A/39/549 (1984); A/40/744 (1985); A/41/666 (1986); A/42/611 (1987) and A/43/685 (1988).

As of 1989, i.e. the 44th session of the General Assembly, the Report of the Director and of the Board of Trustees are incorporated in one document: A/45/392 (1990); A/46/334 (1991); A/47/345 (1992); A/48/270 (1993).

UNIDIR - A CHRONOLOGY

25 May 1978 Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic proposes, in his address to the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, to establish an international institute for disarmament research.
Cf. A/S-10/PV 3 - 25 May 1978, Document A/S-10//C.1/8 - 1 June 1978 and A/Res/S-10/2, paragraph 125.

14 December 1978 General Assembly resolution 33/71 K, requests the Secretary-General to:
"Report to the General Assembly at its 34th session on possible ways of establishing, and operating an international institute for disarmament research under the auspices of the United Nations (and) to seek in this regard, *inter alia*, the advice of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies."

11 December 1979 General Assembly resolution 34/83 M, welcomes the recommendations of the Report of the Secretary-General, *i.a.* to set up as an interim arrangement until the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, within the framework of UNITAR.
Cf. Document A/34/589 - 1 November 1979.

8 April 1980 The Board of Trustees of UNITAR adopts resolution 1 (1980), establishing UNIDIR. It also decides that the Institute will be located in Geneva and will have its own scientific Advisory Council.

1 October 1980 The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research is established in Geneva. Mr *Liviu Bota* (Romania), is appointed Director of the Institute. Professor *Jacques Huntzinger* (France) is appointed Deputy Director.

12 December 1980 General Assembly resolution 35/152 H welcomes the establishment of the Institute.
Cf. also the Report of the Secretary-General A/35/574.

5 May 1981 First meeting of UNIDIR's Advisory Council and adoption of the Institute's first research programme.

1 October 1981 Professor *Hubert Thierry* (France) is appointed Deputy Director of UNIDIR. He succeeds Professor *Jacques Huntzinger* who took up a political post in his home country.

1982 UNIDIR's first two publications, the *Repertory of Disarmament Research* and *Risks of Unintentional Nuclear War*, are distributed at the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

25 June 1982 Proposal by Norway at the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament to make UNIDIR an autonomous Institute within the United Nations framework.
Cf. A/S-12/AC.1/32. *Cf.* also the report on the activities of the Institute by Davidson Nicol, Executive Director of UNITAR, A/S-12/PV13.

13 December 1982 General Assembly resolution 37/99K establishes UNIDIR as an autonomous institution. It invites the Director of the Institute to report annually to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute and stipulates that the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies shall function as the Institute's Board of Trustees. It furthermore requests the Board to draft the statute of the Institute to be submitted for approval to the General Assembly.
Cf. Document A/38/467 - 20 October 1983 and Decision 447 - 20 December 1983.

1984	Start of the UNIDIR Fellowship Programme enabling scholars from developing countries to do research on disarmament and related international security issues at the Institute. The programme is funded by a special contribution from the Norwegian Government.
17 December 1984	General Assembly resolution 39/148 H approves the statute of the Institute, which became effective 1 January 1985.
1986	Throughout the year 1986 the effective functioning of the Institute is seriously impaired by the involuntary absence of its Director, Mr *Liviu Bota*, who was not permitted to return to Geneva from a visit to Bucharest in December 1985.
1 October 1986	Professor *Serge Sur* (France) is appointed Deputy Director of UNIDIR. He succeeds Professor *Hubert Thierry* who had reached retirement.
1 July 1987	Ambassador *Jayantha Dhanapala* (Sri Lanka) is appointed Director of UNIDIR. He succeeds *Liviu Bota*, whose term as Director of the Institute ended in December 1986. *Liviu Bota* still in Bucharest is appointed Director in the UN Office in Geneva. A post to which he is permitted to return on 12 February 1988.
1987	Start of the publication of a new monograph series *Research Reports/Rapports de Recherche* (blue covers).
1988	Start of the publication of the quarterly bilingual *UNIDIR Newsletter/Lettre de l'UNIDIR* and of the *Research Papers/Travaux de Recherche* series (yellow covers).
14 December 1990	General Assembly resolution 45/62 G on the tenth anniversary of the Institute which requests the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament.
1990	Publication of the 1990 edition of the *UNIDIR Repertory of Disarmament Research*.
1992	Signature of a publication agreement with *Dartmouth Publishing Company*. Several books have since been published and are being distributed through Dartmouth's commercial distribution channels. From 1988 to 1991 an agreement with *Taylor and Francis* had been in force.
1 November 1992	Mr *Sverre Lodgaard* (Norway), former Director of PRIO (Peace Research Institute of Oslo), is appointed Director of UNIDIR. He succeeds *Jayantha Dhanapala*, whose term as Director of the Institute ended in June 1992.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME: 1994 AND BEYOND

Main Fields of Research

For 1994 and beyond, UNIDIR's activities will focus on the following three areas of research:

1. NON-PROLIFERATION

In April 1995, a Conference will be convened to review the implementation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT), and to decide about its future. When the Treaty was signed 25 years ago, there was a widespread expectation among its non-nuclear signatories that its discriminatory character was intended to be temporary. Now, the imminence of the Conference to consider its extension underscores the urgency of strengthening simultaneously the non-proliferation and the nuclear-disarmament regimes.

Non-proliferation studies have always been on UNIDIR's agenda. The current programme addresses some of the main issues before the 1995 Conference and beyond: nuclear policies in Asia North-East; non-proliferation of weapons technology; brain drain from the former Soviet Union; and security assurances for non nuclear-weapon States.

2. THE EVOLUTION OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

To strengthen the instruments of collective security is an arduous task. Progress can only be made incrementally. However, there may be no better approach to the management and resolution of many of the conflicts that have erupted in the wake of the Cold War. In order to deal more effectively with internal conflicts, and to protect internationally agreed norms and standards more successfully, a better basis for global and regional governance must be build.

It is the special responsibility of UNIDIR to examine the disarmament dimension of conflict resolution processes supported or conducted by the UN. The project the Institute is embarking upon represents a new twist to disarmament research, different from mainstream disarmament research during the Cold War. Then, the task was to examine how arms and armed forces could be built down in ways that would enhance international security. This line of research must be continued. Now, however, stronger emphasis must be put on the elimination of arms that actually kill - and it seems appropriate to do so in the context of broader efforts at conflict resolution. Hence the focus on disarmament of warring factions and demobilization of military forces as an integral part of peace processes pursued in the framework of collective security.

In conducting its research on the disarmament dimension of conflict management, UNIDIR will attend to the general conditions necessary for the concept of collective security to function, and discuss ways in which its instruments may be sharpened. As a general system of international security, the concept is ambitious and far from realization. Today, it rather denotes a form of action, the conditions and modalities of which should be improved as a matter of urgency.

3. REGIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

The regional studies will be conceptual as well as empirical. European experiences over the last 30 years speak of the significance of conceptual innovations and new security philosophies. Thirty years ago, arms control was introduced in the bipolar setting, with Europe in the centre of East-

West military confrontation. Twenty years ago the first, feeble confidence-building measures (CBMs) were elaborated. Ten years ago, the concept of common security was introduced. A little later, the concept of non-offensive defence was developed. These conceptual and philosophical developments had a certain impact on the formulation and conduct of specific security policies. Today, in a period of transformation from one world order to another, new concepts and philosophies are much needed in many parts of the world.

Another aspect concerns the relationship between global security and its regional components. This relationship is an important item in the streamlining and improvement of the United Nations system to meet the problems of a new era. As a guardian of international peace and security, the United Nations has become overloaded: better regional arrangements can alleviate this problem. In examining problems pertaining to different parts of the world, UNIDIR has the special obligation of bringing the global dimensions into regional security considerations.

Some of the regional security projects listed for 1994 will be continued in 1995. This includes the project on Confidence-Building in the Middle East and the project on Nuclear Policies in North-East Asia, which may be followed up by a broader inquiry into security and disarmament problems in that region.

* * * * *

Projects to be Conducted in 1994

1. Non-Proliferation

Several projects will be carried out in the field of nuclear non-proliferation, notably in view of the 1995 Extension Conference of the NPT.

1.1. Nuclear Policies in North-East Asia

The economic growth in East Asia sustains major arms build-up in the region. Three nuclear weapon States are involved. China is expanding its arsenals. Developments on the Korean peninsula constitute an imminent threat of further proliferation. Non-nuclear Japan is storing reprocessed plutonium on its territory. The unpredictability of ongoing structural transformations, old unresolved conflicts, and growing military expenditures create a setting in which the role of nuclear weapons remains a source of great concern. This project may be the first part of a larger project on security and disarmament in East Asia.

1.2. Non-Proliferation of Weapons Technology

A review of the proliferation of weapon technologies (nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, missile technology, new weapons of mass destruction) and the means to limit their transfer will be undertaken. The following issues will be addressed:

- methods that States use to acquire sensitive weapons technologies;
- problems of intelligence and the assessment of contradictory or ambivalent data. While being difficult at times, such assessments are crucial for the effective implementation of a non-proliferation regime;

- sensitive system components and support technologies. More can be done to identify *weak links* in the generation of weapons systems, which in turn may be subject to acquisition bans;
- cooperation problems between actors involved in the implementation, verification and enforcement of bans.

Each part of the project aims at proposing concrete steps for the improvement of existing regimes, and at suggesting new approaches towards controlling the dissemination of sensitive technologies.

1.3. Military Brain Drain from the Former Soviet Union

The massive emigration of scientists, engineers and technologists (SE&Ts) from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) has been one of the most significant repercussions of the breakup of the Soviet Union. This project focuses on the professions and skills related to maintaining national and international security - expertise in nuclear weapons, nuclear power, other military technologies and the management of environmental degradation.

Estimates suggest that there are some 2500-3000 SE&Ts in the FSU with high-level knowledge of nuclear weaponry. Overall, roughly 8000 SE&Ts are working in nuclear specialties. This figure does not include the technicians who - were they to emigrate - would be able to build bombs using, for instance, technology sold by American and German companies and plutonium made available from dismantled nuclear weapons. On another dimension, were the FSU to be substantially depleted of its "nuclear" brains, desperately needed to carry out denuclearization, the decommissioning of obsolete nuclear power plants and the disposal of radioactive and toxic wastes, the potential for nuclear accidents would increase significantly.

The project will review the current status of institutions that have been set up recently in the FSU and abroad to aid SE&Ts and their organizations; set up ongoing interactions with FSU SE&Ts interested in emigration issues; and propose policy options that will strengthen national and international security.

By their very nature, some of these problems defy empirical mapping. At the same time, hard information is necessary to pin-point the problems and develop more effective policies to deal with them. It may be appropriate, therefore, to convene a small meeting of experts including representatives of intelligence services.

1.4. Security Assurances for Non Nuclear-Weapon States

The question of security assurances to non nuclear-weapon States will be revisited in the light of new problems and opportunities after the Cold War.

A group of experts will be appointed to prepare a report for circulation before the 1995 Conference on the NPT.

2. Disarmament and Conflict Resolution

2.1. Examination of the Disarmament Dimension of Conflict Management Processes Supported or Conducted by the UN

In his report to the First Committee in the autumn of 1992 entitled *New Dimensions of Arms Regulation and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era*, the Secretary-General of the United Nations emphasized the importance of disarmament in the context of conflict resolution. UNIDIR is starting a project centring on the same theme, aiming at a systematic examination of the

disarmament dimension of conflict management processes supported or conducted by the UN. Five attempts at agreed or internationally imposed disarmament of warring factions as an integral part of the settlement of regional or internal conflicts will be examined: Cambodia, Somalia, former Yugoslavia, Angola/Namibia, and El Salvador/Nicaragua. Other cases may be added.

Among the issues to be examined in the study are: (1) under what conditions are agreements containing disarmament provisions called for; (2) what are the modalities of disarmament in the context of civil strife; (3) how can external channels of supply be controlled and cut; (4) how should troops be trained and equipped for the task of disarming warring factions; (5) what kinds of verification mechanisms might be applied - effective verification being necessary to maintain and enhance the confidence of the parties in the peace process; (6) what is the role of the police in the pursuit of orderly change and internal security; (7) what would be the procedures for the settlement of disputes.

The weapons to be placed under international custody, and eventually destroyed, are sometimes too modest to appear on international statistics of armaments. However, they account for a major portion of the casualties in contemporary conflicts. The project may also address the wider issue of demobilization of forces.

3. Security Concepts

3.1. Russian Security Concepts and Doctrines

For a number of years, UNIDIR has published research reports on national security concepts. The next report in this line of research examines Russian security concepts and doctrines, including a discussion of the military relations among CIS States; Russia's approach to low-intensity conflicts; and its role in the new European security arrangements.

3.2. Security Problems and Perspectives of New European and Central Asian States

UNIDIR envisions to organize a symposium on the security problems and perspectives of new European and Central Asian States. This heterogeneous group of newcomers in international affairs faces security problems with which they are not familiar, and for which they lack the necessary training, tradition, instruments and policies. The objectives of the symposium are therefore educational as well as policy oriented.

3.3. The Security of Small States

The special security problems of States with small populations and territories have been acknowledged to be quite distinct. Existing research has focused on the economic problems of such States, but recent events such as mercenary attacks, destabilization moves, assertion of irredentist claims by powerful neighbours as well as environmental problems have emphasized the need to address the political and military security of these States. The study, which will be comparative in character, will evaluate traditional approaches to national security and discuss new security concepts that might prove more adequate. It will be conducted by a consultant and several experts from regions such as the Gulf, Asia/Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean.

4. Regional Security Issues

For many years, attempts have been made to extend the concept of security beyond the military realm to come to grips with other threats to the well-being of humans. However, the search for comprehensive concepts of universal validity seems to have been too ambitious. If, instead, one looks for concepts that are analytically sharp and politically instrumental for particular *regions* or *sub-regions*, interesting results may emerge.

For some regions, the concept must include environmental threats, migration and military factors. Thus each of these dimensions have to be elaborated and other specific regional factors added. The goal must be to define concepts which encompass the main threats, which can give guidance to the development of broader security policies, and which can provide a more adequate basis for choosing and coordinating means than the old security concept with its emphasis on power. A strong case can be made for a new type of security budgeting that matches a wider range of threats.

It is therefore suggested that the examination of security concepts should be turned towards the regional level, *inter alia*, in the context of UNIDIR's regional conferences. These conferences are convened with the dual purpose of examining region-specific issues of security, arms control and disarmament *and* of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned.

4.1. Confidence-building in the Middle East

At the regional Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East (Cairo, April 1993), an important agenda item centred on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs). The Institute would like to pursue this subject through the establishment of an expert group on the subject. Drawing on European experiences with CSBMs, while taking Middle Eastern realities as points of departure, the working group will be charged with the task of elaborating specific CSBMs for the region.

In Europe, the first modest CBMs were introduced in the context of the Helsinki Final Act. The Final Act recognized the borders and the territorial integrity of all participating States. In the Middle East, these preconditions still do not exist. Confidence-building in this region is therefore an issue that must be approached in a careful, fundamental manner. Initially, it seems that the area of application for CBMs ought to be a wide one, including Iran in the East and the Maghreb countries in the West. At the same time, measures of particular interest for smaller sub-sets of States may be examined. The project will examine the possibilities for confidence-building across the entire range of military capabilities, weapons of mass destruction included.

4.2. Eurasia: Elements for a New Geopolitical Approach

Recent international changes have led to a redefinition of traditional geopolitical approaches. In particular, the concept of "Eurasia" merits re-evaluation: the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and the confluence of the Newly Independent States of different cultural and ethnic traditions around the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, defines new parameters for cooperation and conflict. Turkey occupies a central position in this loosely defined region. In 1994, the Institute is proposing to hold a symposium in Turkey on vital issues of security and cooperation in the area. In some respects, this will be a continuation of the conference organized by UNIDIR in Rhodes in 1991 on the security problems of the Balkans.

4.3. The Future of Transatlantic Relations

Now that the Cold War is over and Europeans and Americans are equals in many important respects, how will common and conflicting interests crystallize into new or amended Atlantic institutions? What will be the role of NATO? How will old and new security arrangements tie in with each other? What role can regional security arrangements play in the evolution of stronger instruments of collective security? In connection with the 50th anniversary of the landing in Normandy UNIDIR will convene a conference - in Normandy - on these issues.

5. Verification, Compliance and Enforcement

5.1. High technology Ground-To-Space Tracking

The project entitled "High technology ground-to-space tracking: technical means and economic implications" will continue and complement the series of UNIDIR research reports on High Technology for Monitoring and Verification. The report, which will contain a technical assessment of ground-to-space tracking systems as well as an examination of their utility for purposes of confidence-building, will be prepared by a group of experts which will meet twice, the first time in Canada in the autumn of 1993.

5.2. International Organizations, Monitoring and Verification

The project on international organizations, monitoring and verification in the field of disarmament and international security will continue in 1994. It describes and evaluates the role that international organizations are playing in these areas, and examines prospects and proposals for enhancement of their functions.

6. Outer Space

6.1. The Expanding Access to Military Space Technology: Implications for International Security

In addition to the project on High Technology Ground-to-Space Tracking mentioned under section 5.1, this project will examine the consequences, in terms of international security and disarmament of the dissemination of space capabilities and technologies.

7. Cooperation with and Among Research Institutes

7.1. Maintenance and Development of a Computerized Information and Documentation Database Service

UNIDIR will maintain and develop its computerized information and documentation database service. The *UNIDIR Research Institute Database (DATARIs)* with over 1100 references to research institutes will be put on-line in the course of 1993.

7.2. UNIDIR Newsletter

The publication of the quarterly *UNIDIR Newsletter* will continue as a means of developing, enhancing and institutionalizing relations with research institutes and individual experts while at the same time facilitating access of a large number of States, particularly developing States, to existing information on disarmament.

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MAJOR UNIDIR CONFERENCES

16-18 November 1981 - Geneva, Switzerland
First Conference of Directors of Research Institutes on Disarmament

4-6 March 1982 - Monte Carlo, Monaco
Disarmament: Regional Approach and Development Strategy
(in association with l'Académie Mondiale pour la Paix, Nice)

24-27 April 1984 - Geneva, Switzerland
Symposium on Environmental Warfare
(in association with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Solna, Sweden and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Geneva, Switzerland)

11-12 August 1985 - Lomé, Togo
Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa
(in association with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA), New York, USA)

16-17 December 1985 - Geneva, Switzerland
Security and Prospects for Disarmament in Europe
(in cooperation with the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI), Paris, France)

2-4 June 1987 - Baku, USSR
Interrelationship of Bilateral and Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations
(in cooperation with the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Moscow, USSR)

22-24 March 1988 - Sochi, USSR
Conference of Disarmament Research Institutes "Disarmament Research: Agenda for the 1990s"
(in cooperation with the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Moscow, USSR)

10-14 October 1988 - Geneva, Switzerland
Conventional War and the Human Environment
(in association with the International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), Oslo, Norway and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Geneva, Switzerland)

23-25 January 1989 - Geneva, Switzerland
Problems and Perspectives of Conventional Disarmament in Europe
(in cooperation with the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI), Paris, France)

6-8 September 1989 - New York, USA
Defensive Strategies, Defence Postures and Disarmament
(in association with the UN Association of the USA and the Max Planck Institute)

24-25 March 1990 - Algiers, Algeria
Conference of African Research Institutes
(in cooperation with the National Institute for Global Strategic Studies (INESG), Algiers, Algeria)

15-16 May 1990 - Geneva, Switzerland
Chemical Warfare and the Human Environment
(in association with the International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), Oslo, Norway and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Geneva, Switzerland)

4-6 December 1990 - Moscow, USSR
The Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament and Security
(in cooperation with the United Nations Association of the USSR, Moscow, USSR)

25-27 May 1991 - São Paulo, Brazil
Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Research Institutes
(in cooperation with the Instituto de Estudos Avançados da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

6-7 September 1991 - Rhodes, Greece
European Security in the 1990s: Problems of South East Europe
(in cooperation with the Hellenic Foundation for Defense and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), University of Athens, Greece, and the European Centre for International Security (ECIS), Feldafing, Germany)

24 January 1992 - Paris, France
Unilateral Measures and Policies of States in the Field of Disarmament and the Limitation of Armaments
(in cooperation with the Centre de Recherches Internationales (CRI), Paris, France)

23-25 March 1992 - Beijing, China
Conference of Research Institutes in Asia and the Pacific
(in cooperation with the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, Beijing, China)

10-11 December 1992 - Paris, France
Nuclear Deterrence: Problems and Perspectives in the 1990's

18-19 April 1993 - Cairo, Egypt
Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East
(in cooperation with the Institute of Diplomatic Studies, Cairo, Egypt)

5-6 August 1993 - Geneva, Switzerland
Disarmament and Arms Limitations Obligations: Problems of Compliance and Enforcement
(in cooperation with the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Ebenhausen, Germany)

UNIDIR PUBLICATIONS

The *Research Reports* produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions, as well as research institutes, experts, academics and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports, UNIDIR publishes *Research Papers* written by researchers within the UNIDIR programme of work or in association with UNIDIR. They are disributed in the same manner as the research reports. UNIDIR also publishes a quarterly bilingual *UNIDIR Newsletter/Lettre de l'UNIDIR*.

Under an arrangment concluded with the Dartmouth Publishing Company (UK), selected UNIDIR *Research Report* are published by Dartmouth and are distributed through their sales network (books indicated by •; see also page 19 on *How to Obtain UNIDIR Publications*).

Research Reports / Rapports de recherche

Satellite Warfare: A Challenge for the International Community, by Pierre Lellouche (ed.) (IFRI), 1987, 39p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.87.0.1.

* Existe également en français: ***La guerre des satellites: enjeux pour la communauté internationale***, par Pierre Lellouche (éd.) (IFRI), 1987, 42p., publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente: GV.F.87.0.1.

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Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Article I - Purposes

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

Article II - Functions

1. The Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament.

2. The work of the Institute shall aim at:

(*a*) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;
(*b*) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;
(*c*) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;
(*d*) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight to the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

3. The Institute shall take into account the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

Article III - Board of Trustees

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"). The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K III, with the Director of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Director") as an *ex officio* member, shall function as the Board.

2. The Board shall:

(*a*) Establish principles and directives to govern the activities and operations of the Institute;
(*b*) Consider and adopt the annual work programme and the proposed annual budget estimates;
(*c*) Recommend, if it considers necessary, a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with articles VII and VIII;
(*d*) Review the financial situation of the Institute and make appropriate recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity;
(*e*) Take such other decisions as are deemed necessary for the effective functioning of the Institute;
(*f*) Undertake the other functions specified in this statute.

3. The Board shall meet at least once a year.

4. Organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board upon invitation.

ARTICLE IV - THE DIRECTOR AND THE STAFF

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board.

2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with general directives formulated by the Board and shall, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Prepare and submit the draft work programme of the Institute to the Board;
(*b*) Prepare and submit a proposed annual budget to the Board in accordance with articles VII and VIII;
(*c*) Execute the work programme and make the expenditure authorized in the approved budget;
(*d*) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;
(*e*) Set up ad hoc consultative bodies as may be necessary;
(*f*) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national, public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;
(*g*) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, paragraph 4, below, voluntary contributions to the Institute;
(*h*) Coordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international and national programmes in similar fields;
(*i*) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programme;
(*j*) Submit to the General Assembly reports approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director under letters of appointment signed by him in the name of the Secretary-General and limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The terms and conditions of service of the Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be proposed by the Director and approved by the Secretary-General.

5. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute are officials of the United Nations and are therefore covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of such officials.

ARTICLE V - SENIOR FELLOWS, CONSULTANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

1. The Director may designate each year, with the approval of the Board and for a period not longer than one year at a time, qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute. They may receive honorariums and be paid travel expenses.

2. The Director may also arrange for the services of consultants for the purpose of contributing to the analysis and planning of the activities of the Institute or for special assignments in connection with the Institute's programmes. Such consultants shall be engaged in accordance with policies established by the Secretary-General.

3. The Director may appoint correspondents in countries or regions to assist in maintaining contacts with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

ARTICLE VI - COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

1. In addition to the close cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs required by article I, the Institute shall develop arrangements for active cooperation with the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system.

2. The Institute may also develop arrangements for cooperation with other organizations and institutions active in the field of disarmament research which may be of assistance in the performance of the Institute's functions.

ARTICLE VII - FINANCE

1. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations shall form the principal source of financing of the Institute.

2. A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount of any subvention shall be determined in accordance with article VIII below; it may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested. The assured income shall be that which has already been received or which has been pledged in writing by the time the level of any subvention is being considered.

3. Specific activities which the General Assembly may request the Institute to add to its regular work programme shall be paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations in amounts to be determined at the time the activities are requested.

4. The Director may accept voluntary contributions to the Institute that are unrestricted or that are designated for the implementation of an activity approved by the Board. Other voluntary contributions may be accepted only with the approval of the Board, which shall take into account the comments of the Secretary-General.

5. Voluntary contributions to the Institute shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

6. The special account of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the Institute. The Controller of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and accounting functions for the Institute, including the custody of its funds, and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts of the Institute.

7. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the financial policies established by the Secretary-General shall apply to the financial operations of the Institute. Funds of the Institute shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

ARTICLE VIII - BUDGET

1. The proposed annual budget of the Institute shall be based on the proposed draft work programme of the Institute. It shall be prepared by the Director in consultation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Office of Financial Services.

2. The proposed annual budget, together with the comments and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees for action in accordance with article III, paragraph 2 (*b*) and (*c*) above.

3. A recommendation by the Board of Trustees, under article III, paragraph 2 (*c*) above, for a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for approval.

ARTICLE IX - ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER SUPPORT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Fincancial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Institute shall reimburse to the United Nations the costs of such support, as determined by the Controller of the United Nations after consultation with the Director.

ARTICLE X - LOCATION

The Institute shall have its seat in Geneva.

ARTICLE XI - STATUS

The Institute, being part of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization.

ARTICLE XII - AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this statute may be made by the General Assembly.

Institut des Nations Unies pour la recherche sur le désarmement

L'UNIDIR et ses activités

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Nations Unies